



## Bsp Wm Forman Hollow

Center Canyon comes in from the east and was the location of another sawmill. Between this canyon and Dead Horse Flat, Cory Hanks, who was so cruelly maimed in a giant-cap explosion, had a little store and there he lived with his mother. Next Turner Canyon comes in from the west where Turners owned a sawmill. Then Rowe Hollow, which supposedly got its name because Indians and white men had a skirmish there. Three Forks, one canyon from the east, two from the west comes in next. Here John Turner had another sawmill; then comes McQuire Canyon from the east where Patrick McQuire built a sawmill.

Near the head of the canyon are small hollows—Shingle Hollow where the Alexanders ran a sawmill and Noakes made shingles. Forman Hollow where the Formans had a sawmill and Charles E. Thacker a shingle mill at the forks of the hollow. Small streams

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coursed down all of these hollows and canyons, emptying into Daniels Creek.



# WILLIAM FORMAN, CATHERINE CAMPBELL AND MARY LOURY MONTGOMERY

William Forman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 17, 1834 to John Forman and Margaret Major.

When about twenty years old he embraced the gospel and became a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, uniting with the Glasgow branch of the

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## MARY MONTGOMERY FORMAN

Mary Montgomery Forman was born at Anock Lodge, Ayrshire, Scotland, on June 1, 1851, to Robert and Mary Lowry Montgomery. Her father came from Scotland, settling in Heber in 1861, and she came with her mother and the rest of the family the following year, arriving here September 19, 1862. She was married and sealed to William Forman in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City by Heber C. Kimball, October 10, 1867. She was the mother of 14 children, seven daughters and seven sons.

She lived here all her life, from 1862 until five years before her death she moved to Center Creek. She was always faithful to the principles and doctrines of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and held many leading positions in the various organizations. At the time of her death she was counselor to the president of the Relief Society. She died December 23, 1902, at Center Ward.

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Church. Two years later he emigrated to Salt Lake City, crossing the ocean and plains in the company of Captain Robert Campbell and lived with his family in Salt Lake City until December 25, 1854. He then lived with the family of Willard Richards, doing any kind of work he could find during the five years he resided in Salt Lake City. He worked for Brigham Young part of the time. He was appointed by the church authorities to look after the widows and orphans, as there were a great many at this time. He filled this calling well.

He was married to Catherine Campbell on October 10, 1859 and in March 1860 was sealed to her in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City by President Young.

Catherine Campbell was born April 30, 1832 in Edinburgh, Scotland. She was the daughter of Richard and Christina Campbell. She died in Heber City April 2, 1909. To this union were born four boys and one girl. William John, William Campbell, Benjamin Richard, Christina and John Forman.

He was advised to go to Provo Valley and obtain some land. He with his wife arrived in the valley in the spring of 1860 and immediately went to work building a home and preparing the land to plant grain. He followed this vocation all his life. He also had a saw mill and shingle business. He did whatever he was called upon to do in civic or religious activities. At one time he was called to donate a wagon and team for the purpose of helping immigrants across the plains. The donation was promptly made. He was also a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War. He was chosen with eleven other men to go to Uintah and try to make peace with the Indians.

When Heber was divided into the East and West Wards, William was chosen as Bishop of the West Ward, July 1877, with John Crook and George T. Giles as counselors. He held that position for 18 years. He was also appointed Presiding Bishop over the wards of Wasatch Stake. He hauled sandstone to Park City mines and to Salt Lake City for use on their sidewalks. He and the Buys brothers and Alexander Fortie

staked off the grounds for the Wasatch Stake House. They did most of the surveying in the valley at that time. He brought the first organ to Heber City. He married Mary Loury Montgomery, October 10, 1867, the ceremony was performed by Heber C. Kimball. To them were born 14 children, seven boys and seven girls: Robert, Nephi, Catherine Harwood, Mary Jane Orr, Agnes Turner Fields Jones, Joseph Smith, Margaret, twins, William and Willometta, Major, Orson Pratt, Nellie Clara Williams and June Nora Browning. A son died in infancy.

Mary Loury Montgomery was born June 1, 1851, at Anock Lodge in Ayrshire, Scotland, a daughter of Robert Montgomery and Mary Loury Montgomery. She came to Utah in 1862. She was a very pleasant, happy girl, always willing to help anyone in need. She was a Relief Society member and served as a counselor and teacher in the West Ward for many years. The last few years of her life were spent in Center Creek where she served as counselor in the Relief Society several years. She died at her home in Center Creek on December 23, 1902.

William Forman died at the home of his daughter Agnes Jones in Salt Lake City, February 3, 1910.

He and his wives are buried in the Heber City Cemetery.

Wm's  
Family pictures  
are in  
Heber West Ward  
File

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## DANIELS CANYON — WASATCH COUNTY

It was not long after the first settlers of 1859 started to develop the land near the creeks coming into Provo Valley from nearby canyons, that ~~settlers~~ ~~sought for close by range for their live~~ stock. Others explored the canyons for timber stands with which to build homes in Provo Valley and Utah Valley; so, just as the Provo Canyon road was built, *Daniel's Canyon* was opened for this same purpose.

A man whose surname was Daniels lived close to the creek and trapped along it to the head of the canyon and it was from him that the canyon derived its name. Through the canyon, which was very narrow, with high, rugged sides, ran a stream of crystal clear water in the spring and early summer, which dwindled away to a small brook in the fall. The canyon sides were covered with grass, shrubs, mahogany, scrub oak and maple, also service berries, elderberries and choke cherries, and on toward the 8,000 feet summit, quaking aspens, and different species of pine grew in abundance.

At intervals, starting from the mouth of the canyon, other canyons break away east and west from Daniels Canyon. These provided fine summer pasture for cattle and sheep herds. As one starts into the canyon, Noakes and Bromley Hollow comes in from the west onto the bench-ground west of the creek, which was tilled in pioneer days.

As you go into the canyon proper *Boomer Canyon* comes in from the west. Boomer Bench, a high flat country breaks off into the canyon here. The *Dry Fork* comes in from the east; Parker Hollow comes in from the west. *Clegg Canyon*, named for a Mr. Clegg who had a sawmill there, comes in from the east. Next, Cummings Hollow, from the west, named for a family who operated a sawmill in that vicinity. Station Hollow comes in from the west, so named because of a station located there where riders who carried mail to Vernal could rest and change horses.

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